

**Exhibit 11.—Taxation of Foreign Subsidiary Dividends in OECD Countries, 2003**

| <b>Dividend exemption (“territorial”)<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>Worldwide taxation</b> |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Australia  | 1. Czech Republic         |
| 2. Austria  | 2. Greece                 |
| 3. Belgium  | 3. Iceland <sup>2</sup>   |
| 4. Canada   | 4. Japan                  |
| 5. Denmark  | 5. Rep. of Korea          |
| 6. Finland  | 6. Mexico                 |
| 7. France   | 7. New Zealand            |
| 8. Germany  | 8. Norway                 |
| 9. Hungary  | 9. Poland                 |
| 10. Ireland <sup>1</sup>                              | 10. Portugal              |
| 11. Italy   | 11. Turkey                |
| 12. Luxembourg  | 12. United Kingdom        |
| 13. Netherlands                                       | 13. United States         |
| 14. Spain   |                           |
| 15. Sweden  |                           |
| 16. Switzerland                                       |                           |

<sup>1</sup> Although Ireland nominally has a worldwide tax system, under the Finance Act of 1988, foreign subsidiary dividends generally are exempt if re-invested in employment-generating activities within Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> Information as of 1990 based on OECD.

<sup>3</sup> Dividend exemption by statute, treaty, or listed countries.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers, *Corporate Taxes 2003-2004: Worldwide Summaries*, (2004).